The Virginia Gazette.

And Richmond and Manchester Advertiser.

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To the Printers *of the* Virginia Gazette, *and* Richmond *and* Manchester Advertiser.

Gentlemen,

I OBSERVE that in compliance with the requeſt of one of your ſubſcribers, you are now communicating to the public, the ſeveral reports of the Secretary of the Treaſury made in purſuance of the late reſolutions of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States requiring information *for the firſt time* reſpecting the real ſtate of the Treaſury department.—It would probably aid the public mind in forming juſt concluſions from theſe reports, to add to your communications the remarks of ſeveral anonymous writers, who appear to have beſtowed conſiderable labour upon the ſubject, and by a judicious chymical operation performed upon the various, complicated and heterogeneous maſs of matter thrown before the public, to have extracted ſome of its *characters* the moſt eſſential and intereſting to the community, and by this *neceſſary ſecretion and ſimplification* to have leſſened conſiderably the difficulty of forming an opinion.

Amongſt the various publications of this diſcription, I have ſelected ſeveral pieces which have lately come to my hands under the ſignature of "Franklin," which appear to have been written with firmneſs, intelligence, and a conſciouſneſs of rectitude; I now incloſe them to you and can venture to aſſert, that a re publication of them, in their proper order, will give pleaſure and information to many of your readers.——While I am making theſe incloſures, I cannot refrain from calling your attention to the difficulty with which pieces of this kind (however decent and intelligent) ſeem to labour in getting before the public, as if moſt of *the preſſes* in the Union were as apprehenſive of the conſequences of informing the people of their real political ſituation, and *particularly of the application of their money*, as the *adminiſtration itſelf* engaged in making *ſuch application* and *dictating* the meaſures of the government.

Whether this phenominon may be aſcribable to an *implyed underſtanding* between theſe various preſſes and the adminiſtration; or whether the vigilance and foreſight of the *favored, paper men*, have gained poſſeſſion of the preſſes, as the moſt advantageous poſts for annoying *their common enemy, the remaining maſs of the people*; I will not undertake to determine—But certain it is that an appearance ſo extraordinary in a government which boaſts of being founded in a fair compact of individuals, and can exiſt but in the intelligence of the great body of the people; muſt be aſcribed to ſome extraordinary cauſe; and it is equally certain that our fiſcal arrangements have ſecreted the *paper men* from the maſs of the people, have ſtamped them with a diſtinct character, and have bound them together by an incorporation, with diſtinct privileges and with militant views and intereſts.——They ſeem to have been moulded into a kind of regular military corps, and with the continual helps and favors of the government, are ſtimulated to aſſail the intereſts of all other claſſes of the community, with the advantages of well-furniſhed, well-trained veteran troops, over undiſciplined, unarmed and ſcattered militia.

The Secretary of the Treaſury has informed us too, that there are at preſent in America large ſums of money drawn from abroad, for which he has invented the novel denomination of 'INSTRUMENTALITY'—A jealous republican therefore, may I preſume, be pardoned for inſinuating his *fears* that this 'INSTRUMENTALITY,' to him unintelligible, under ſome of its various diſguiſes and occult operations, may have been applied at leaſt to court the complaiſance and ſilence of the preſſes, the neceſſary and only competent vehicles of intelligence to the people.

That it is not ſo, I *hope*, that it is ſo, I fear. I truſt with confidence however, that your preſs will never furniſh a juſtification to ſuch apprehenſions, and that it will always exhibit a proper reſpect for the diſcretion and virtue of the people at large by communicating without reſpect to parties or perſons, whatever may ſerve to inform, inſtruct, or amuſe.

PHILO-FRANKLIN.

Richmond, May 11, 1793.

From the National Gazette.

THE appeal made to the public by the Secretary of the Treaſury in his remonſtrance of February 4th, againſt the reſolutions of Congreſs for information relative to the ſtate of the funds, teems with indications to attract the public attention.

Though it be overlooked that great delay was incurred in preparing and tranſmitting this performance to London, whilſt the ſeſſion, and the inveſtigation were poſting rapidly to an end.

Though nothing is aſked touching this ſolicitude and anxiety, to keep up the price of ſtock and certificates in a foreign country;

Though the indelicacy of printing the paper in hand-bills, and in circulating it without permiſſion of Congreſs is admitted to be no infringement of the conſtitution;

Yet the ſpirit and flavor of the peice, ought to receive that free inveſtigation, which it ſolicits by its own example.

The politics of ſuch of our repreſentatives as countenance the enquiry into the ſtate of the public reſources, have been often branded with epithet of anti-federal. And this appellation hath been liberally beſtowed upon them by the fiſcal faction.

It is of importance to the community to know, to whom this epithet in truth belongs. The cry is no criterion by which to judge. The perpetrator of a felony, is uſually more vociferous in his exclamations than his purſuers themſelves.

The conſtitution enacts, "that a regular ſtatement and account *of the receipts and expenditures of all public money* ſhall be publiſhed from time to time." An account of public monies and funds is here explicitly directed by a conſtitutional mandate. Can it be imagined, that the only individual capable of complying with it, and actually provided by law as the inſtrument for it, is the only individual entitled to an abſolution from the injunction?

The Secretary admits, that this account hath never been produced, but aſſerts, "that until the laſt reſolutions, *no call* has been made upon him, which rendered it proper to exhibit a general view of the public monies and funds." He is deaf to the voice of the conſtitution, although in this inſtance its lungs are exerted in the loudeſt and moſt articulate tone.

Such accounts were deſigned as a check and do certainly militate powerfully againſt monarchy and ariſtocracy.

Firſt. By counteracting corruption, and money-influence of every kind in the Legiſlature.

Secondly. By producing œconomy, leſſening taxes, and diminiſhing the number of tax-gatherers, whoſe intereſt generally unites them with adminiſtration.

Thirdly. By obviating the acquirements of exorbitant wealth, from the temporary uſe of public money.

Is the genius of the conſtitution monarchical or republican? Who are moſt federal—thoſe who join their voice to the call of the conſtitution, or thoſe who are deaf to this fundamental remonſtrance?—Let the impartial judge. The appology of the Secretary in its beſt view, is an acknowledgement that he has been guilty of a ſuppreſſion, in violation of the conſtitution.

But it is proper to enquire, whether this ſuppreſſion has been accidental or ſyſtematic?—If the former, a plain, placid, intelligible ſtatement of the public funds may be expected. But if a ſyſtem hath been conflicted by the enquiry, paſſion, artifice, perplexity, will be reſorted to in its defence.

Let a ſcioliſt in politics and human nature, reflect on the following indications of this letter, and doubt if he can, whoſe image and ſuperſcription it bears.

It ſelects the individual member, who moved for the enquiry into the ſtate of the Treaſury, as the object of news-paper animadverſion; although the tacit breach of the conſtitution by the Secretary, and the rejection of a propoſition of like import at the preceding ſeſſion, conſpired in ſtimulating him to do his duty.

It is in the ſtile of a remonſtrance from a conſtituent, who "*acquieſces in the ſufficiency of motives*," but yet cenſures the act itſelf.

It cenſures the reaſons leading to the reſolutions; it admits of the ſufficiency of the motives inducing the reſolutions; it cenſures the reſolutions as acquiring an impracticable compliance; it ſtill promiſes to perform this impracticability; and having eaſily effected it, boaſts of a ſucceſs, which "muſt obviate every idea of a balance unaccounted for." What is this but *one tiſſue of contradiction?*

It amuſes people, by a laboured explanation of an ingenious contrivance, by which two millions may be turned and turned until the reſult is—o.

It endeavours to change the object of enquiry, by ſoliciting the public attention into an examination of the accuracy of a conjectural ſtatement:

And it concludes with an injunction upon the members of congreſs to wait upon his officers for information, leſt their enquiries ſhould turn out to be inſignificant, eſpecially if founded upon a "*voluntary diſcloſure*" of the ſecretary himſelf.

The motives and effects of theſe indications, deſerve ſome portion of the public attention.

What member of congreſs will in future move for a "*ſtatement of the receipts and expenditures of public money*," if he is to be dragged into a newſpaper controverſy, and expoſed to the odium and abuſe of the paper faction, ſet on by the maſter of the pack?

When congreſs itſelf is accoſted in a majeſterial ſtile of condeſcenſion (if the expreſſion is allowable) does it not evince a reliance upon ſome hidden influence? Eſpecially ſhould congreſs ſhrink from its own act, and ſurrender at diſcretion one of its own members, as a hoſtage for their future good behaviour.

Are not contradictions, and unintereſting tranſmutations of fiſcial entries, indicative of a deſign to deceive and miſlead?

Is not the attempt to detatch the public eye from its true object ſuſpicious? The lure often decoys a whole flock of pigeons from their ſafe line of progreſs, into the net of the merciſeſs ſportſman. And is not an attempt to avoid public enquiries, by a reference of individual members to fiſcal officers, deſigned to continue the preſent darkneſs of the public mind, as to the knowledge of public funds.

Fellow citizens, piece theſe circumſtances together, and extract the reſult for yourſelves.

Democracy delights in public knowledge—Simplicity ought to be the garb of her fiſcal arrangements—with inviolability ſhe reveres and fulfils the conſtitution, becauſe it is the will of the people—She is jealous of the independence of the legiſlature, collectively and individually—She abhors artifice, perplexity and intrigue—with alacrity and perſpicuity ſhe gives an account of her conduct—and ſhe exhibits public funds in dollars and cents for every paſſenger to view.

A contrary conduct cannot be the effect of accident; it is the reſult of political ſyſtem; and ignorance itſelf, unblinded by intereſt, cannot find a difficulty in diſcovering what that ſyſtem is.

FRANKLIN.

Feb. 15.

Number II.

THE Public diſcern the diſaffection of the Secretary of the Treaſury to the conſtitution of the United States, through the medium of that train of circumſtantial evidence adduced in my laſt. And yet the proofs are not exhauſted.

Reader, keep in mind the following poſition. A national government was deſigned by the conſtitution, which in its adminiſtration ſhould conſult the will, and the good of the people.

An adminiſtration, literally copied from the monarchical ſyſtem of Britain, may produce a revolution as complete, as if it had been effected by force. If the *form* of monarchy was exalted among us, a native love of liberty would rally all around the ſtandard of oppoſition, except the minions of the idol; 'tis through thoughtleſſneſs therefore, and not through puſillanimity that we ſubmit to the *ſubſtance*.

Influence upon the acts of the legiſlature, united with the direction of the public money, concentred in one perſon, conſtitutes the eſſence of monarchy. The name of the monarch is unimportant, whether he is called emperor, king, pope, or ſecretary of the treaſury, it amounts to the ſame thing.

Two reſults flow from ſuch an union. The laws, are the laws of this individual, not of the legiſlature; they only regiſter his acts, and the miſapplication of public money will eſcape with impunity; if the checks are the creatures of his adminiſtration.

In the letter of the Secretary of the Treaſury, the following ſtriking is to be found.

	Dolls.	Cts.
"Caſh in the bank of the United States, and the offices of diſcount and deposit of New-York & Baltimore, *not yet paſſed to the account of the Treaſury, per ſtatement* A. B.	605,883	8

Upon reading this article, the following interrogatories naturally occur:

How could this enormus ſum of public money find its way into the bank, without paſſing through the ſeveral offices of check?

Is the boaſt, "That the excellent organization of the treaſury department, inhibits every miſapplication of public money," well founded?

In what manner has the public derived a benefit from depoſiting this money in the bank?

And may not the public money have been ſacrificed to private intereſt or political deſigns?

This money is a part of 2,304,769 dollars 13 cents, borrowed in Holland, and brought into this country by bills of exchange, drawn in December 1790, and the two following years. The Secretary in his report of January 3d 1793, ſtates, that 917,316 dollars 90 cents, have been, or are to be applied to the relief of St. Domingo and to the payment of foreign officers. No part of this ſum is pretended to have been paid previous to February 1792, altho' nearly a moiety of the bills had been drawn long before. And it is probable that about the ſum of 473 053 dollars 7 cents, part thereof, is yet unpaid. However, deduct the whole ſum from the money drawn, and there remains 1,387,452 dollars 23 cents. Of this the Secretary ſtates 605,883 dollars 8 cents, as being in the bank, and 636,976 dollars 73 cents, as due for bills. With regard to this balance, amounting to 166,976 dollars 13 cents, it is hypothecated to the bank of North-America, as a pledge upon the credit of which to borrow a ſmaller ſum.

This ſtatement is extracted from the returns, in the mode moſt favorable for the officer. It demonſtrably proves that 605,883 dollars 8 cents, have been out of public uſe from the moment they were drawn, to this day—1,567,672 florins, which nearly amounts to the ſum, were drawn between December 1790 and May 1791, inclusive. Indeed, the bills for the greater part were dated in December 1790, and in January following.

The public have loſt the intereſt upon the 605,883 dollars 8 cents, for near two years. For if the bills in ſome caſes carried an intereſt for a ſhort ſpace, and two years in others have not elapſed ſince the money was received, yet the loſs of intereſt on the monies unpaid to St. Domingo and the foreign officers, and on the ſum of 166,976 dollars 13 cents, will be an equivalent to balance thoſe conſiderations.

But the queſtions are not forgotten.—They are anſwered thus:

This money was placed in the bank by the unchecked agency of the Secretary of the Treaſury.

The organization of the department is ineffectual, or the Secretary has broken the law.

The public have received no benefit from this money.

It was under the excluſive ſecret controul and direction of the Secretary, to be uſed as his intereſt or policy ſhould dictate.

For the public it could not have been uſed, either in anticipations or otherwiſe, becauſe it could not paſs out, unleſs it had previouſly paſſed into the treaſury, and in this caſe the check offices would have exhibited ſuch uſe.

It is neceſſary, before we proceed, to underſtand ſomething of the nature of thoſe powers really poſſeſſed by the Secretary of the Treaſury. He is regarded both by the conſtitution and the laws as a dangerous officer; and to prevent him from aſſuming functions both legiſlative and executive, by a pecuniary power, wiſdom, with particular aſſiduity, impoſes upon him certain prohibitory injunctions.

The conſtitution enjoins a periodical exhibition of public funds, by which it is preſumed, accounts, ſuch as can be underſtood, made up of items and figures are meant; and not volumes of metaphyſical reaſonings.

The laws, clearly as to taxes, inhibiting him from its cuſtody, have provided a treaſurer to receive the money, and ſeveral offices of check, through which all accounts muſt paſs.

At to loans, the President is the check provided by law. The enormous sum of 14,000,000 of dollars, may by law be borrowed and applied, but not by the Secretary. It is no censure upon others to observe, that the President was perhaps the only individual, in whose hands the legislature could, with indubitable propriety, have deposited a trust so important.—May it not be demanded,

Whether the President sanctified the borrowing and drawing money hither from Holland from December 1790 to the present year?

Whether he sanctioned the keeping so great a sum of public money out of public view?

And whether he sanctioned the keeping Congress itself in the dark upon the subject, for several sessions?

These questions may be boldly answered in the negative. The President's nice honor would never suffer him to sap a democratical government, which he has engaged to support, by countenancing dark monarchical manœuvrings of public money. And his integrity is above commendation.

Several sessions of Congress have elapsed since the bill-drawing business was adopted, and yet the secret was preserved with unexampled fidelity, by the Secretary, the Treasurer, and the Bank-Directors, felt for, as it was, by at least two resolutions.

But this is denied: "'till the last resolutions" (says the Secretary) "no call has been made, which rendered it proper to exhibit a general view of the public monies and funds, or to shew the amount and situation of such as were unapplied."

On the 30th of December 1791, the House of Representatives resolved, "that it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, to lay before the House of Representatives on the 4th Monday of October in each year, *an* ACCURATE *statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of* ALL *public monies, &c.*

And on the 19th of January 1792, the same house ordered, "that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to lay before the house, such information *with respect to the finances of the United States* as will *enable the legislature to judge whether any additional revenue will be necessary*, in consequence of the proposed increase of the military establishment."

Pause here for a moment, and scan the veracity of the assertion. The first resolution calls for "the receipt and expenditures of *all public monies*." Was it not then "*proper to exhibit a general view of all the public monies and funds?*"—No, says the the Secretary—Were these monies, it is asked, public or private? If the former, they fall within the very letter of the resolution.

The second resolution demands "Such information with respect to *the finances of the United States*, as will enable the legislature to judge, whether any additional revenue will be necessary, &c."

The *finances of the United States*, are comprehensive expressions, but, says the Secretary, no propriety could even from this order be inferred, why he should "shew the amount and situation of such public monies and funds as were unapplied."

Now considering that Congress were resolving in the dark as having no knowledge of this *bill drawing business*, if they did not hit the nail on the very head, the Secretary's ingenuity might have helped them to their object on the score of the true spirit and intention of the order. If they had luckily stumbled on *unapplied funds*, to me it would seem, that they would have found the very thing they were looking for.

Whenever power is given to him, the Secretary is not deficient in the talent of expanding the sense, and giving a scope to the intention; and if accounts of public funds are demanded, he is equally clever at whittling down the sense to the letter, and that he even sometimes obliterates.

Does this mode of administration consult the will, or the good of the people?—and if not, has not the Secretary frustrated the design of the constitution, in the establishment of a general government?

If to conceal from the people, and their representatives, the nature and extent of public resources—to incur a loss of interest, upon an enormous sum of public money by a non-user or a mis-user—to evade official checks established by law and the constitution—and to retain an uncontrouled power over immense sums of money, which are, to say the least, operating all the time for the emolument of paper men and paper institutions—if these things produce pleasure or good to the people, then the Secretary is guided by the Constitution in his administration; but if from these facts, opposite conclusions must follow, then it is evidently proved, that he regards the constitution with the most inveterate disaffection.

FRANKLIN.

Philadelphia, Feb. 19.

Debate on the Official Conduct of the Secretary of the Treasury, (continued from our last)

FRIDAY, March 1.

MR. Findley—If my hopes respecting the government have not been equally elevated with those of some gentlemen, who have spoken before me, neither are my apprehensions so much depressed with fears. But I hope I am equally anxious for the stability and prosperity of the government; and though we differ in opinion on this question, yet I am firmly persuaded, that the part I take, is the best calculated to promote the necessary confidence in government, and secure the virtue of its administration. As one gentleman, in an elegant discourse, has explained no difficulties, nor adduced any proofs in support of his opinions, I will only add, that I believe the government to be so well established, and so much beloved by the citizens, as not to be endangered by the House of Representatives examining, how the laws have been obeyed in the application of public money, and giving their opinion upon the result of that examination.

That the Secretary has not reported fully to this House in due time, is so much within the knowledge of every member, that it is impossible to doubt of the truth of the fact, however we may differ about the propriety of the conduct. To go no farther back than last session, besides the references to the Secretary to report upon the ways and means and inform the house what revenues were necessary, on the 30th of February, 1791, a standing order was resolved, directing, that he should report, unto the house, within a few days after the meeting of the next session "an accurate statement, and account of the receipts and expenditures of all the public monies, in which shall be distinguished the expenditure which fall under each head of appropriation, and that it shall be shewn the sums, if any, which remain unexpended, &c."

Were not the monies drawn upon loan, *public monies*, and were not those loans appropriated? Undoubtedly they were strictly so: it is a strange evasion to say, that by these expressions only, the current revenue is intended. Arguments must be scarce when this becomes necessary. It requires no refutation.

On the 19th of January last, he was called upon to "lay before the House such information with respect to the finances of the United States, as will enable the Legislature to judge whether any or what additional revenues will be necessary."

In consequence of the recommendations of the President, and the wishes of this house to commence the discharge of the redeemable part of the funded debt, a reference was made to the Secretary, requiring him to report a mode for the application of the public money for that purpose; the house being assured by the gentleman who moved the resolution, that no new tax was intended or necessary. But the Secretary so far from informing the House, how much money he had subject to his discretion in the bank, in notes, &c. proposed a new and partial tax, as the foundation of a new system of loans.

When the memorable bill, for to authorise another loan of 2,000,000 of dollars, was before the house a few weeks ago, we were told by gentlemen on this floor, that there was not time for argument:—that the bill must be passed in three or four days, &c.—and when we wanted information, we were told by some of the friends of the bill, that it was not convenient to give information there—that we might procure information elsewhere, as they had done. I confess I did not comprehend this method of legislating; but the Secretary has since explained it in one of his reports, by complaining of the house, because the members did not go to his office, and ask information, instead of requiring it to be publicly reported.

Even when this favourite bill for a new loan was before the house, the Secretary did not condescend to inform us, that he had, without authority, provided near a million and a half of dollars for that purpose: He did not inform us how obligingly he had drawn bills upon our bankers in Holland, to have the money put in our way.

Thus, in order to anticipate the payments due to the bank, he did what he could to induce Congress to break the public faith, by repealing the existing appropriation made for securing the discharge of a debt of justice and gratitude to the French nation. From this and other instances, it appears, that however high the Secretary's regard for public credit may be, there are other considerations which have obtained a higher degree of his attention, than obedience to the laws. A gentleman from Virginia has so clearly and ably explained the nature of that discretionary power with which the Secretary is vested and so fully proved that there was no necessity to justify a departure from the appropriations made by law, that it is not necessary for me to explain further on that head. However, I cannot help remarking, that the discretionary powers were pretty freely exercised.—The drawing of bills began early, indeed—and were continued to a recent period: The times of drawing fortunately corresponded with the necessities of the bank, and the power of employing agents was pretty freely used: The same agents were frequently both the sellers and the purchasers of the bills.—Perhaps this was necessary: No doubt it was convenient: Probably it was safe; but who can say, it will be always so?

I have not said so much to prove the truth of the facts expressed in the resolution; for, of this, there can be no doubt: it is as clear as the sun shining in day-light; but, in order to prove the propriety of this committee expressing its disapprobation of a conduct so unjustifiable. That information was withheld unduly is evident, from the lateness of this discussion—that it was obtained with difficulty, is evident, from the numerous applications we were obliged to make in order to obtain it. (*To be continued.*)

[*In the present struggle for Liberty in Europe, whatever may have tendency to facilitate it, will be deemed interesting; the following address is pertinent to the occasion, and may be considered as a prelude to more decisive measures—it better bespeaks the sentiments of the people of Ireland, than the scraps from hireling politicians, transmitted us through London papers.*]

THE SOCIETY OF UNITED IRISHMEN, AT DUBLIN,

To the VOLUNTEERS of IRELAND.

Citizen Soldiers,

YOU first took up arms to protect your country from foreign enemies, and from domestic disturbances.—For the same purposes, it now becomes necessary that you should resume them. A proclamation has been issued in England for embodying the militia, and a proclamation has been issued by the Lord Lieutenant and Council in Ireland, for repressing all seditious associations. In consequence of both these proclamations, it is reasonable to apprehend danger from abroad, and danger at home. From whence, but from apprehended danger, are those menacing preparations for war drawn through the streets of this capital; or whence, if not to create that internal commotion which was not found, to shake that credit which was not affected, to blast the Volunteer Honor, which was hitherto inviolate, are those terrible suggestions and rumours and whispers, that meet us at every corner, and agitate at least our old men, our women, and children? Whatever be the motive, or from whatever quarter it arises, alarm has risen; and you, *Volunteers of Ireland*, are therefore summoned *to Arms*, at the instance of government, as well as by the responsibility attached to your character, and the permanent obligations of your institution. We will not at this day, condescend to quote authorities for the right of having and of using arms; but we will cry aloud, even amidst the storm raised by the witchcraft of a proclamation, that to your formation was owing the peace and protection of this island, to your relaxation has been owing its relapse into impotence and insignificance, to your renovation must be owing in future freedom and its present tranquility.—You are therefore summoned *to Arms*, in order to preserve your country in that guarded quiet, which may secure it from external hostility, and to maintain that internal regimen throughout the land; which superseding a notorious police, or a suspected militia, may preserve the blessings of peace by a vigilant preparation for war.

Citizen Soldiers, *to Arms!* Take up the shield of freedom, and the pledges of peace; peace, the motive and end of your virtuous institution. War, an occasional duty, ought never to be made an occupation. Every man should become a soldier in the defence of his rights; no man ought to continue a soldier for offending the rights of others. The sacrifice of life, in the service of our country, is a duty much too honorable to be entrusted to mercinaries, and at this time when your country has by public authority been declared in danger, we conjure you by your interest, your duty, and your glory to *stand to your arms*, and in spite of police, in spite of fencible militia, in virtue of two proclamations, to maintain good order in your vicinage, and tranquility in Ireland. It is only by the military array of men in whom they confide, whom they have been accustomed to revere as the guardians of domestic peace, the protectors of their liberties and lives, that the present agitation of the people can be stilled, that tumult and licentiousness can be repressed, obedience secured to existing law, and a calm confidence diffused through the public mind, in the speedy resurrection of a free constitution, of liberty, and of equality; words which we use for an opportunity of repelling calumny, and of saying, that,

By liberty we never understood unlimited freedom, nor by equality the levelling of property, or destruction of subordination. This is a calumny invented by that faction of that gang which misrepresents the king to the people, and the people to the king; traduces one half of the nation to cajole the other, and, by keeping up distrust and division, wishes to continue the proud arbitrators of the fortune and fate of Ireland. Liberty is the exercise of all our rights, natural and political, secured to us and our posterity by a real representation of the people; and Equality is the extension of the constituent to the fullest dimensions of the constitution, of the elective franchise to the whole body of the people, to the end that government, which is collective power, may be guided by collective will, and that legislation may originate from public reason, keep pace with public improvement, and terminate in public happiness. If our constitution be imperfect, nothing but a reform in representation will rectify its abuses; if it be perfect, nothing but the same reform will perpetuate its blessings.

We now address you as citizens, for to be citizens you became soldiers; nor can we help wishing that all soldiers, partaking the passions and interest of the people, would remember that they were once citizens—that seduction made them soldiers—"but nature made them men." We address you without any authority save that of reason, and if we obtain the coincidence of public opinion, it is neither by force nor stratagem, for we have no power to terrify, no artifice to cajole, no fund to seduce. Here we sit—without mace or beadle, neither a mystery nor a craft, nor a corporation—In four words lie all our power, *Universal Emancipation*, and *Representative Legislature*; yet we are confident that on the pivot of this principle, a convention—still less a society—less still, a single man, will be able, first to move, and then to raise the world. We, therefore, wish for Catholic emancipation without any modification, but still we consider this necessary enfranchisement as merely the portal to the temple of national freedom; wide as this entrance is—wide enough to admit three millions, it is narrow, when compared to the capacity and comprehension of our beloved principle, which takes in every individual of the Irish nation, calls an equal eye over the whole island, embraces all that think, and feels for all that suffer. The Catholic cause is subordinate to our cause and included in it, for as *United Irishmen* we adhere to no sect but to society, to no creed but christianity, to no party, but the whole people. In the sincerity of our souls, do we desire Catholic emancipation; but were it obtained to-morrow, to-morrow would we go on, as we do to-day, in the pursuit of the reform which would still be wanting to ratify their liberty as well as our own.

For both these purposes it appears necessary that provincial conventions should assemble, preparatory to a convention of the protestant people. The delegates of the Catholic body are not justified in communicating with individuals, or even bodies of inferior authority, and therefore an assembly of a similar nature and organization is necessary to establish an intercourse of sentiment, an uniformity of conduct, an united cause, and an united nation. If a convention on the one part does not soon follow, and is not soon connected with that on the other, the common cause will split into the partial interest, the people will relax into inattention and inertness, the union of affection and exertion will dissolve, and too probably some local insurrection, instigated by the malignity of our common enemy, may commit the character, and risk the tranquility, of the island, which can be obviated only by the influence of an assembly arising from, assimilated with, the people, and whose spirit may be as it were knit with the soul of the nation. Unless the sense of the protestant people be, on their part, as fairly collected and as judiciously directed, unless individual exertion consolidates into collective strength, unless the particles unite into a mass, we may perhaps serve some person, or some party for a little, but the public not at all. The nation is neither insolent, nor rebellious, nor seditious; while it knows its rights, it is unwilling to manifest its powers; it would rather supplicate administration to anticipate a revolution by a well-timed reform, and to save their country in mercy to themselves.

The 15th of February approaches, a day ever memorable in the annals of this country, as the birth-day of new Ireland—Let parochial meetings be held as soon as possible. Let each parish return delegates. Let the sense of Ulster be again declared from Dungannon, on a day auspicious to union, peace, and freedom, and the spirit of the north will again become the spirit of the nation. The civil assembly ought to claim the attendance of the military associations, and we have addressed you citizen-soldiers, on this subject, from the belief that your body, uniting conviction with zeal, and zeal with activity, may have much influence over your countrymen, your relations, and friends. We offer only a general out-line to the public, and meaning to address Ireland, we presume not at present to fill up the plan or preoccupy the mode of its execution. We have thought it our duty to speak; answer us by actions. You have taken time for consideration. 14 long years are elapsed since the rise of your associations; and, in 1780, did you imagine that in 1793 this nation would still remain unrepresented?—How many nations, in this interval, have gotten the start of Ireland! How many of our countrymen have sunk into the grave!

WILLIAM DRENNAN, *Chairman.*
ARCH. H. ROWAN, *Secretary.*

From the Glasgow Advertiser, March 18.

PAISLEY, March 12, 1793.

AT a time when the desolating arm of war seems ready to over-spread the European borders; when blood and carnage, with all their attending horrors, are becoming familiar objects to multitudes of our fellow creatures; and when the imprudence of ministry seems to involve this nation in the common labyrinth; a number of the friendly societies in Paisley being met, thought it their duty, lest the abettors of administration should misinterpret their silence, publickly to declare their disapprobation of the measure, and their anxiety at the awful prospect: Accordingly they agreed to the following

DECLARATION:

I. That as peace is one of the greatest blessings any nation can enjoy, it is the height of madness and infatuation for a people to

enter into a war without using every means consistent with their duty to avert such a dreadful calamity.

II. That as commerce is the chief bulwark and support of the nation, we cannot be unconcerned or silent at the prospect of any thing that may occasion a stagnation of it. That war is inimical to the interests of trade, we believe few or none will deny. We have already begun to feel the effects of it in some degree, and are persuaded that, if it be presented, we, as well as multitudes of others, will be rendered unable to bear our proportion of that enormous load of taxes which nothing but commercial prosperity could hitherto have rendered supportable. Can we then fail to declare our anxiety and concern at the appearance of war—a measure by which the burden will be greatly accumulated, and the means of supporting it removed? From this consideration, what have we to anticipate but poverty and wrechedness, with all their train of melancholy attendants! May not this be the means of producing what seems to have been so much the terror of our ministry, and of realising that confusion and disorder which, as yet, has existed only in the brains of those who may have found it their interest to oppose and calumniate the cause of parliamentary reform; the necessity of which the present conduct of government alone might be sufficient to impress on the mind of every friend of peace, and every lover of his country.

III. That a more important consideration than that of commerce induces us to declare our disapprobation of a war which from any information we can procure, is entirely unnecessary, utterly unjust, and glaringly impolitic. The terrible scenes of carnage and butchery that are displayed, when the earth is drenched with the blood of men, and when "the groan of the people spreads over the hills like the last thunder of night," cannot fail to excite in every human breast the warmest indignation at the conduct of those, whatever badge of vanity they may assume, in whatever country they sway the iron rod of oppression, whose imprudence, ambition or pride, is the cause of such accumulated horrors, and the source of such inexpressible misery. Concerned for the honor, and anxious for the happiness of humanity, we look with pity on those places of the world where tyranny is triumphant, and where, at the nod of a few weak, but exalted individuals, "Olympus trembles," and millions of our fellows are urged on, they know not why, to endure all the miseries of famine, devastation and slaughter.—To point their bayonets at the breasts of those whom they ought to esteem, or to receive the awful stroke of death from the hands of men who never wished them any injury.

IV. That though from a consciousness of duty, we have been led to declare our dissatisfaction with the impolitic measures adopted by government, we also think it our duty at this time, lest our loyalty should be questioned, to declare our attachment to the British constitution, as invested in king, lords and commons, and think that we cannot better manifest our regard for it than by joining with thousands of our fellow subjects, in soliciting a removal of those abuses that overcloud and darken its brightness. We give our warmest thanks to those of our brethren who have associated in the noble cause, and to those honorable and virtuous individuals in parliament, who boldly protested against the measure of a war with France, and generously dared to advocate the cause of the people, of reason, of justice, and of reform.

Resolved, that the above declaration be printed in the Glasgow Advertiser, Edinbourgh Gazette, and London Star.

In name of the Old Paisley, Paisley, Mossrow, Sandholes, Newton, and Reform Friendly Societies.

ALLEN CARMICHAEL, Preses.
CHARLES LANG, Sec'ry.

BOSTON, May 4.

The declaration of war by France, against Spain and Portugal, has been variously reported: Capt. Dunham from Oporto, who made very particular minutes of the intelligence received there, informs, that such declaration had really taken place: That the Portuguese were arming all the navy of the kingdom (about twenty sail) and that before he sailed all the seamen had been pressed, and a proclamation issued, commanding all who were secreted to deliver themselves up to the proper officers in six days, on pain of confiscation of their property, and confinement in the gallies for six years.

The British king has issued his proclamation for a general fast throughout England, to be observed the 19th April last. The appointment of that day is rather singular.

We have seen two letters received from Paris, which mentions that the lady of that unfortunate friend to America, the Marquis de la Fayette, may be soon expected to sail for the United States—where she will receive a cordial welcome.

Captain Davis, when he sailed from England, had safe passports from the Ambassador of the United States, countersigned by the American consul there, both in the English and French languages.

PRIZES CAPTURED.

In a Liverpool paper of March 25th, are accounts of four privateers and sixteen merchantmen, taken by the British and Spanish ships of war, and carried into various ports. The same paper mentions eighteen English merchantmen being taken and carried into France. These are all in one paper.

NEW-YORK, May 8.

From the New-York Diary.

Mess. Printers,

I AM no less incensed than surprized, to hear that a plan has been suggested, and was about to be put in execution, to CUT FROM HER MOORINGS the brigantine in this harbour, sent in as a prize to the French frigate l'Ambuscade, and to carry her off. It does not require much sagacity to discover the quarter from which such a base attempt could arise—wretches, who after having distressed their country by every means in their power, during the late glorious revolution; who fled from it, when their boasted king could no longer hold a footing in it—who followed his arms to the dreary and inhospitable clime of Nova Scotia, and there lived, while living was to be had, I say, such wretches as these, after returning again to their native country, in which they are suffered to remain in peace and quietness—ought to be told, that such conduct is not only ungrateful, but is highly criminal. Let them beware—there are watchful eyes placed over them, and they may be assured, that the patriotic spirit of LXXVI is not yet dead; it may have slept for a while, and, when it is necessary to awaken it, it will rise with noble ardor to prevent restless, ambitious and ungrateful beings from pursuing steps, not only contrary to the laws of nations, but such as would eventually tend to involve this happy land of freedom in all the horrors of war. A YANKEE.

By a gentleman who arrived in one of the late vessels from Europe, and sailed from thence March 25, we are authorized to assure the public, that, notwithstanding the many abominably false accounts we have heretofore received, that the English nation is in the utmost consternation, and this, not only from the amazing failures which have lately taken place in that country, but from the change of politics which the people have been generally forced into by the point of the bayonet—that many involved people had absolutely hanged themselves in desperation—that an association had been entered into by a great number of characters in the kingdom, the intention of which is, by sacrificing the one half of their property to secure the other, if possible—that one great reason of the scarcity of specie in England is, ten millions sterling having actually been drawn from the banks to succour the patriots of France—that Lord Barrymore was shot in his carriage by the accidental discharge of a pistol; he was on his journey to join the Duke of York—Our informant further adds that the good people of England were lamenting their degraded state, to revenge which, they will not suffer an opportunity to pass unembraced—that no one dared speak his sentiments, being constantly watched by pimping government hirelings (who are daily increased) and overpowered by the insulting military—that the printers dared no longer print the truth! and that very little which appears in the papers is believed—and to crown the glorious achievements of the ministerial junto, that there is a purse of one million sterling now making up for the laudable purpose of attempting to purchase the politics of the leading men in these United States, or, in easier terms, to bribe the citizens of America to abandon the cause of the Rights of Man, for that of Tyrants!!!

PHILADELPHIA, May 11.

It is relateted as a fact, that a high church parson in England having hired a mob to burn Mr. Paine in effigy; after the exhibition was over, a gentleman, merely to try the *principle* of the people, hired the same mob for 2/6 to burn the aforesaid parson in effigy, dressed off in his *pontificalibus*, "his shrouds and tackle."

The brig Galen, which sailed about the 6th of April from Plymouth, informs, that General Valence was severely wounded, but not killed, as our former accounts asserted, in the battle of the 18th. As the Captain of this brig mentions not a word of Dumourier's defeat on the 22d March, we have this additional testimony to prove the account of that defeat unfounded.

The President of the United States has recognized the appointment of Phineas Bond Esq. as Consul General from his Britannic Majesty, within the middle and southern states of America.

PITTSBURGH, May 4.

From a Correspondent.

The order and œconomy of the army deserves great praise; silence, industry, and discipline. Every morning after parade at 10 o'clock, the trooops are drawn out to an eminance at some distance from the encampment, to fire at targets; the musketry and riflemen; with premiums for the first, second, and third best shots.

The shooting of the musketry astonished me; and our hunters may undervalue the regular troops, as marksmen, but I have been at shooting matches in the country, and have never seen better shots by rifles, than on this occasion.

The appearance of the soldiery is good, as to dress, health, &c. The cavalry are in good plight; and disciplined to leap over obstacles and ascend heights at a gallop.

The General seems to have set his heart, on having the army in good state; and being able to efface our former defeats, by a signal revenge upon the enemy. It must mortify him much, as it does me, to think that after all this, we are to have the bubble of a treaty, these troops discharged, and war again in a short time.

When at Legionville, I saw the grave of Gassaway, enclosed with a small paleing. He had fallen in a duel with a Lieutenant Jenifer. It is acknowledged by his apologists that Jenifer, having received the fire, advanced a few steps and shot his adversary. It is the first instance I have ever heard of a duellist acting so ungenerously. By the laws of the duel he had a right to do so; but by the laws of humanity he had not. But why talk of the laws of humanity in the case of duelling? It is a strange thing that this error has been so long able to resist reason. It is the terror of the ridicule of fools.

It may be resolution to resist death; but it is magnanimity to despise the motive. Cowards talk of fighting to keep others from challanging them; and the honest and the brave become the dupes of fools, and actually do fight. Every man who approves duelling is answerable for a drop of the blood of Gassaway.

Major General Anthony Wayne, *commander in chief of the United States.*

The inhabitants of Pittsburgh embrace the occasion of your visit to this town from your winter quarters at Legionville, to express their respect for you personally, which is impressed upon them from an experience of your just attention to the rights of the citizens while your army lay at this place, and from your unremitted exertions to improve, and prepare the troops under your command for the service for which they were intended.

We have sanguine hopes, notwithstanding the misfortunes of the two last campaigns, that with soldiers in such health, subordination and discipline, the exultation of a savage enemy might be reduced, and their minds brought to a temper, of treating on proper principles, and preserving that treaty with some fidelity, from a recollection of what they had been made to suffer, the only principle by which in present circumstances they can be governed. But as there never was an Indian treaty without a peace, where goods are to be distributed, we expect one at present; and as there can be no peace durable unless founded in affection or fear, and there can be neither of these in the present case, we expect war, in a short time, again; and when it comes, as come it will, we shall be happy to see so vigilant and able an officer, with an army of his own forming, once more to do what ought to be done now, and by chastising first, lay the foundation of a more permanent peace with the enemy.

By direction of the inhabitants,
JAMES GIBSON, Chairman.

THE personal respect, and the approbation of my conduct, so politely and obligingly expressed by the inhabitants of Pittsburgh, have made an indelible impression of esteem and gratitude in my breast, that can only end with life.

A permanent peace with the hostile Indians, appears to be the sincere wish and desire of government, and very sanguine expectations are entertained of its taking place in the course of the summer, through the mediation of the commissioners, appointed for that purpose.

If after every effort shall be made by them, it shall then be found, that peace is unattainable, but by the sacrifice of national character and honor it is to be hoped that the citizens of the United States of America, will have but one mind as to the vigor with which the war shall be pursued.

In that event I shall hope to be powerfully reinforced by the brave and virtuous frontier volunteers, with whose aid, I fondly trust, we shall produce a conviction to the minds of the savages of our superiority in the field, which will soon lead the way to a permanent peace, so much the wish and desire of all good men.

With these hopes and impressions, I have the honor to be, with sincere respect and esteem for the inhabitants of Pittsburgh,

Your and their most devoted,
And obliged humble servant,
ANTHONY WAYNE.

The Hon. Gen. John Gibson.

RICHMOND, *May* 20.

From the Boston Centinel of May 4.

Mr. RUSSEL—Sir, I have this moment received, by a gentleman from Newburyport, the news of General Dumourier's taking Amsterdam, by a vessel arrived this day from Portsmouth, G. B. in 26 days. The Captain says, the news was credited in England, but as it had just arrived at his departure, could procure no papers.

Yours, &c.—I. H.

From the Boston Mercury of May 6.

Extract of a letter from Newburyport to a gentleman in this town, received on Saturday.

"A vessel has just arrived here in 26 days from Plymnuth in England. The captain says, it was currently reported, that General Dumonrier had got possession of Amsterdam. He has brought no papers later than 21st of March.—Captain Hacket says, the above news was not received from any authority, but considered in general as the news of the day; however, he thinks it certain the French have been successful. Capt. Hacket also informs, that the French and English fleets had sailed, and it was supposed for the West-Indies, and also that the French had captured three English East-India men."

By comparing dates our readers will remark, that the intelligence brought by this vessel from Plymouth, must be as late as the 5th or 6th of April. We have accounts as late as the 26th of March, from Hague. These are thro' Lord Aukland, and may therefore be depended on. They leave Dumourier near Louvain on the 24th and 25th of March. The lapse of time between this date and the third or fourth of April is too inconsiderable to favor an idea of the probability of Amsterdam's being taken. A formidable body of Austrian and Prussian forces stood in the way, and even if these were defeated the precautions necessary in a march to Amsterdam, even supposing all opposition done away, called for more time. This account is probably an offspring only of prolific RUMOUR. [*Phil Gen. Adv.*]

From the PORTSMOUTH *(N. H) paper.*

Capt. Bowles just arrived here from England, in a short passage, says Dumourier's defeat was much talked of in England; but the reports were various, and not much credited, even by the English themselves; and from the accounts brought in the papers, we believe the news to be without any just foundation; they are various and none of them by any authority whatever; except, "we hear," "we are informed," &c.

GENERAL DUMOURIER

Was born at Cambrai, and has attained the fifty-fifth year of his age. His father enjoyed the post of Regulating Commissary in that city, and had sufficient interest to place his son, now Commander in Chief of the Northern Army, in a Royal Military School of Artillery,—an art in which he distinguished himself so effectually, and made such a progress, as very early to attain high military rank. At the battle of Crevelt, where he had already the rank of field-officer, he received seventeen wounds, by one of which he lost a finger joint.

He was afterwards, in 1768, quartermaster general of the army in Corsica, commanded by general Marbeuf.

In the sequel, he was promoted to the degree of major-general commandant at Cherbourg, under the orders of the Duke de Beveron and d'Harcourt. When Louis XVth. visited Cherburgh, the Monarch testified his esteem to the commandant, by presenting him with a superb snuff box, ornamented with his portrait, and enriched with magnificent diamonds.

Previously to the commencement of the French revolutions, and in the course of his military advancement, he was several times charged with political and military negociations abroad. Among others he received from the French Ministry the appointment of Secretary to the Baron de Breteuil, in an extraordinary embassy.

Accounts by English papers state—That the Queen of Spain has made an offer of all her jewels to assist in carrying on the war; the Dukes of Alva and Medina, and the Marquis de St. Cruz, have offered to raise and maintain 400 men each during the war; the Gremios of Madrid, have offered to garrison and defend the court and royal residencies. The Governor had adopted a new and better mode than formerly used, of enlisting volunteers to complete the army, of whom 6000 had collected in the neighbourhood of Madrid on the 9th of February—That the Queen of France is to be tried by the New Revolutionary Tribunal—That the Duke of Brunswick has so violent a relapse of his late disorder that his life is despaired of.

DAVID DUNNEBERRY

Late from PHILADELPHIA,

BEGS leave to inform the PUBLIC, That he has lately settled in this city, with the intention to Repair, Quill, and put in Tune, HARPSICHORDS, SPINETS, GUITARS, and other Key'd and Quill'd Instruments; and also to give Instructions on those Instruments.—Orders left at *Doct. Read's Appothecaries-Hall*, will be immediately attended to.——The services shall be speedy, and prices moderate, as to which he has the pleasure to know, that those who have employed him since his residence in the city, are satisfied, and he assures the Public, that he will make it his constant study, so to conduct himself as to merit their patronage, and deserve their commands.

Richmond, May 18, 1793. [em3-11

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, *April* 24th a remarkable tall, young BLACK HORSE, fully or upwards of 5 feet 4 inches high, 4 years old this spring, marked with a star in the forehead, branded W, on the buttock, shod all fours, long legged and slender to his height. Whoever will deliver said horse, or give such information that I get him again, shall receive EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD, and no questions asked, how they came by him.

SAMUEL JONES.

Shockoe-Hill, near Parson Blair's, May 18, 1793. (t.1)

A PICTURE OF COURTSHIP.

JENNY gives me pain and bliſs,
Each is heightened by the other;
Tell me fair ones how is this?
How ſhould pain be pleaſure's brother?

Wiſe œconomiſts! explain,
Female arbiters! decide it,
Tell me what you think of pain,
You have giv'n, and I have try'd it.

Call it ſweeteſt ſource of joy,
Say it ſtill improves its meaſure,
Say without it bliſs would cloy,
'Tis the zeſt and ſauce of pleaſure.

Well you know your ſex,s power,
And it ſtill improves its meaſure!
You can burn and love this hour,
And the next be cool and chiding.

I this riddle can explain;
You in pity to our blindneſs,
Wiſely mean by giving pain,
To enhance your future kindneſs.

Charm us ever how you pleaſe
Hating ſmile, and frown when willing;
Still our various paſſions ſeize,
Either quarrelling, or billing!

All the pain one fair can give,
Only ſends me to another;
Thus I think and thus I live,
Pain with me is pleaſures brother.

EPIGRAM.

WHEN Jack was poor, the lad was frank and free;
Of late he's grown brim-full of pride and pelf,
You wonder that he don't remember me;
Why ſo? You ſee he has forgot himſelf.

TRUE VALOUR.

TALK of your Marlboroughs, your Wolves, your Dumouriers, or your Cuſtines! there is now a Cheſhire hero, named *Samuel Lowis*, at Threapwood, who in the courſe of eleven months, has had the ſingular courage to marry three times.

[*Cheſter Chronicle*]

ANECDOTE.

DURING the reign of Louis XV, a prince of the blood, returning one day from hunting, perceived a poor boy upon a tree; when with the greateſt ſang froid imaginable, he inſtantly fired at and killed him. The affair was mentioned at court, according to the etiquette of which it was neceſſary that the prince ſhould repair to the king and ſolicit his pardon. The king, ſarcaſtically ſmiling, anſwered, "yes, couſin, I grant your pardon; and to whomſoever may fire at you, I will grant the ſame favor? The ſarcaſtic manner of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's anſwer, was at that time, thought a ſufficent puniſhment for the enormity of his crime! Mem. de la Cour de Louis XV.

To the PUBLIC.

WHEREAS in the preſent ſituation of French affairs in Europe, it is to be wiſhed that every friend to mankind would intereſt himſelf in ſeconding the efforts of the defenders of liberty, the armed citizens and ſoldiers of the French republic.

To advance this benevolent deſign as much as poſſible, the PATRIOTIC FRENCH SOCIETY of the friends of liberty and equality in Philadelphia, animated at all times by thoſe liberal ſentiments which laid the foundation of their ſociety, did at their meeting of the 30th of April laſt, reſolve to open a ſubſcription with a view to purchaſe flour and other proviſions, to be offered as a donation, and ſent to the republic of France.

In conſequence of the preceding reſolution, the ſociety have depoſited in the hands of the Editor of the National Gazette, No 209 Market-ſtreet, at Mr. Bache's printing office, Mr. Claypoole's printing office, and at the City Tavern, a ſubſcription book ſigned by the Preſident and Secretary, ſealed on every ſheet with the Society's ſeal, in which ſhall be entered the free gift of every perſon who wiſhes to contribute for this purpoſe.

The different printers in the United States, as friends to mankind, are requeſted to inſert the above invitation in their papers and to encourage the friends of France in the Union, to open ſubſcriptions upon ſimilar plans in their reſpective cities and towns, the proceeds of which, as ſoon as filled, to be remitted into the common ſtock, in ſome central place, which ſhall be fixed as ſoon as a certain number of ſubſcribers have handed in their names.

By order of the ſociety.

P. BARRIERE, Preſident,
A. C. DUPLAINE, Sec.

JOHN S. PLEASANTS,

Has juſt received from Philadelphia, *by the Brig* Two Siſters, *Capt.* Forte, *and other veſſels*, A NEAT ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS;

Which he is determined to ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms, for CASH or PRODUCE, and for which he will allow a generous price. —He flatters himſelf, when the Aſſortment is examined by his Friends and the Public, it will meet their approbation.

Richmond, May 13, 1793. (tf-9)

THE FRIENDS OF
Meſſ. *William Anderſon & Co.*

ARE reſpectfully informed, that we expect the POWHATAN will be at *Norfolk* all this month, to receive their tobacco; and that we ſhall provide further freight if neceſſary:——We beg leave alſo to inform them, that reaſonable advances will be made by the Agents of the Houſe, to Conſignors of tobacco, wheat, and flour.

NATHANIEL ANDERSON.
THOMAS REEVES.

Richmond, April 16, 1793. [3-3]

WE alſo look for the immediate arrival in *York* river of the HARRIOT, a fine American bottom of about 560 hhds. burthen; which veſſel will alſo load to the addreſs of Meſſrs. *William Anderſon & Co.* with tobacco from *York* and *Rappahannock* rivers, and will be diſpatched in a ſhort time.

NATHANIEL ANDERSON.
THOMAS REEVES.

May 7, 1793.

JOSEPH GALLEGO

Has removed to the houſe lately occupied by Meſſrs. J. & T. GILLIAT, where he will be conſtantly ſupplied with a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,

And other ARTICLES uſual in his line of buſineſs.

☞ The ſtore near the Bridge (at the houſe where he formerly reſided) will be continued on his account, in the ſame line, under the management of Mr. AUBIN DELAFOREST.

*** The upper part of that houſe, he wiſhes to rent—It has many conveniencies, and would ſuit a genteel family.

Richmond, April 13, 1793. (6w-1)

At a High Court of Chancery, held in *Richmond, March*, 9th, 1793.

Between *Jennings Burrus* and *Elizabeth* his wife, and *Mary Johnſton* and *John Johnſton*, infants, by the ſaid *Jennings Burrus* their next friend, PLAINTIFFS:

And *Benjamin Winn*, adminiſtrator with the will annexed, of *Aquilla Johnſon*, deceaſed, *William Duerſon* and *Elizabeth* his wife, *Richard Johnſon*, *Sarah Johnſon*, *Molly Johnſon*, *Nancy Johnſon*, *James Johnſon* and *Aquilla Johnſon*, infants under the age of twenty-one years, which *Elizabeth*, *Richard*, *Sarah*, *Molly*, *Nancy*, *James* and *Aquilla*, are the children of *Aquilla Johnſon* the younger, deceaſed; *George Goodloe*, *James Stevens*, and *Mary Byrd* his wife, *John Goodloe*, *Joſeph Rawlings* and *Elizabeth* his wife, *Robert Goodloe*, *Aquilla Goodloe*, *Henry Goodloe*, and *George Goodloe*, infants under the age of twenty-one years; which *Mary Byrd*, *John*, *Elizabeth*, *Robert*, *Aquilla*, *Henry* and *George*, are the children of *Priſcilla*, late wife of *George Goodloe* the elder, and one of the daughters of *Aquilla Johnſon* the elder, deceaſed, DEFENDANTS.

THE Defendants, *John Goodloe*, *Aquilla Goodloe* and *Robert Goodloe*, not having entered their appearance, and given ſecurity according to the act of Aſſembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court, that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the Plaintiff, by their counſel, *It is ordered*, That the ſaid Defendants do appear here, on the firſt day of the next *September* term, and anſwer the bill of the Plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the *Virginia Gazette*, for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at ſome church of the pariſh of ——, in the county of *Spotſylvania*, on ſome *Sunday* immediately after divine ſervice, and at the front door of the Capitol in the city of *Richmond*. (A copy) (8)

Teſte, PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C.

WANTED, as an apprentice to the Printing buſineſs, a lad of about 14 or 15 years of age; he will be taken on eaſy terms, if application is made immediately. Enquire of the Printers.

April 29, 1798.

☞ SUBSCRIPTIONS for "THE INDEPENDENT LEDGER," a weekly news paper, publiſhed in the town of Peterſburg, by WILLIAM DAVIS, & Co. at *Fifteen Shillings per annum*, are received by

EAGLE TAVERN.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has completed that large and commodious houſe for the reception of Gentlemen, and aſſures them every attention ſhall be paid to render their accommodations agreeable, and to furniſh the beſt of LIQUORS.

The Stables being thoroughly repaired Gentlemen may depend on having every attention paid to give ſatisfaction, by the Public's moſt obedient Servant,

JAMES DICKINSON.

Richmond, April 24, 1793. [taw3m5]

☞ *WANTED*

A BAR KEEPER, generous wages will be given to one who can produce good recommendation—none elſe need apply.

JAMES DICKINSON.

May 16, 1793.

WHEREAS the unexpected ſtoppage of the Houſe of Meſſrs. *Donald & Burton*, of *London*, will no doubt occaſion ſome alarm to their Creditors in this country, and although (for want of full information on this ſubject) I am not warranted to declare to the Public what may be the reſult of their affairs in Europe; yet I conceive it proper in juſtice to my own conduct, and for the ſatisfaction of the ſeveral Creditors of that Houſe on this Continent, to notify to all who have claims upon me as a drawer or indorſer of bills, or other acts of my agency, which render me perſonally reſponſible, That theſe ſeveral claims and demands will be put in a ſhort time in as fair a train for payment as can reaſonably be expected, conſidering the circumſtaces of the caſe; and I requeſt that all ſuch Creditors will pe pleaſed to communicate to me their reſpective demands by letter, that I may make ſpeedy and ample proviſion for payment; viewing the funds in this country over which I ſhall retain (as I am adviſed I may) the controul, as abundantly ſufficient for that purpoſe.

It may alſo be proper to notify to my FRIENDS, and to the PUBLIC at large, that in future I ſhall carry on buſineſs in the COMMISSION line and otherwiſe, for my own account, and in my own name, at this place.

JAMES BROWN.

Richmond, April 17, 1793. (tf)

JOHN EMERY,

TAKES this method to inform his FRIENDS, and the PUBLIC in general, that he has eſtabliſhed a CANDLE & SOAP MANUFACTORY in this city, in the houſe commonly known by the name of *Gilbert's Coffee Houſe*, near the *Market*, where he makes, and has conſtantly for ſale, on very moderate terms, Dipt and Mould CANDLES, of all ſizes;—Scented, Shaving, White, Brown, and Soft SOAP.——He alſo carries on the PLUMBING buſineſs in all its various branches, ſuch as SHEET-LEAD of any thickneſs, WELL & WATER PIPES of any diameter, PUMPS of any depth, &c. &c.

☞ *He will give generous prices for* WOOD-ASHES, SOAP-GREASE, CANDLE-WICK, TALLOW, *and* OLD LEAD *or* PEWTER.

Richmond, May 4, 1793. [tf—7]

BY THE GOVERNOR
OF THE
Commonwealth of VIRGINIA,
A PROCLAMATION.

THE Preſident of the United States, having been pleaſed to tranſmit to me a copy of his Proclamation, promulgating the exiſtence of a war between Auſtria, Pruſſia, Sardinia, Great-Britain, and the United Netherlands, of the one part; and France, on the other—and the duty and intereſt of the United States require, that they ſhould with ſincerity and good faith adopt and purſue a conduct friendly and impartial towards the belligerent powers.

I HAVE therefore thought fit by theſe preſents, to declare the diſpoſition of the United States to obſerve the conduct aforeſaid towards thoſe powers reſpectively; and to exhort and warn the citizens of the United States carefully to avoid all acts and proceedings whatſoever, which may in any manner tend to contravene ſuch diſpoſition.

AND I DO hereby alſo make known, that whoſoever of the citizens of the United States ſhall render himſelf liable to puniſhment or forfeiture under the law of nations, by committing, aiding or abetting hoſtilities againſt any of the ſaid powers, or by carrying to any of them thoſe articles, which are deemed contraband by the *modern* uſage of nations, will not receive the protection of the United States againſt ſuch puniſhment or forfeiture; and further, that I have given inſtructions to thoſe officers, to whom it belongs, to cauſe proſecutions to be inſtituted againſt all perſons, who ſhall, within the cognizance of the Courts of the United States, violate the law of nations, with reſpect to the powers at war, or any of them.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, I have cauſed the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed to theſe preſents, and ſigned the ſame with my hand. Done at the City of Philadelphia, the twenty-ſecond day of (L. S.) April, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ſeventeenth.

G. WASHINGTON.

By the PRESIDENT,
TH: JEFFERSON.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA.
A PROCLAMATION.

THE Preſident of the United States having been pleaſed to communicate to me, that a treaty will be held with the hoſtile Indian tribes, on or about the firſt day of June at Lower Sanduſky; and it being eſſential as well to promote the important objects of the ſaid Treaty as to ſecure the perſonal ſafety of the commiſſioners employed in the negociation thereof, that no hoſtile incurſion ſhall be made by the citizens of this Commonwealth, into, or near the Indian country, north of the river Ohio.

I HAVE thought proper to iſſue this my Proclamation, by and with advice of the Council of State, requiring the good people of this Commonwealth to avoid all hoſtile incurſions into, or near the Indian country, north of the Ohio, until the iſſue of the ſaid treaty is known and made public: And I do moreover require all officers, civil and military, to be vigilant in preventing ſuch incurſions, as well as in promoting to the utmoſt of their authority the objects of the ſaid treaty, and the ſafety of the commiſſioners negociating the ſame.

GIVEN under my Hand and under the Seal of the Commonwealth, at Richmond, this thirteenth day of May, in (L.S.) the year of our Lord, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-three; and of the Commonwealth the ſeventeenth.

HENRY LEE.

BY AUTHORITY.

BY THE
PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES
of AMERICA.
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it appears, that a ſtate of war exiſts between Auſtria, Pruſſia, Sardinia, Great-Britain, and the United Netherlands, of the one part; and France, on the other—and the duty and intereſt of the United States require, that they ſhould with ſincerity and good faith adopt and purſue a conduct friendly and impartial towards the belligerent powers.

I HAVE therefore thought fit by theſe preſents, to declare the diſpoſition of the United States to obſerve the conduct aforeſaid towards thoſe powers reſpectively; and to exhort and warn the citizens of the United States carefully to avoid all acts and proceedings whatſoever, which may in any manner tend to contravene ſuch diſpoſition.

AND I DO hereby alſo make known, that whoſoever of the citizens of the United States ſhall render himſelf liable to puniſhment or forfeiture under the law of nations, by committing, aiding or abetting hoſtilities againſt any of the ſaid powers, or by carrying to any of them thoſe articles, which are deemed contraband by the *modern* uſage of nations, will not receive the protection of the United States againſt ſuch puniſhment or forfeiture; and further, that I have given inſtructions to thoſe officers, to whom it belongs, to cauſe proſecutions to be inſtituted againſt all perſons, who ſhall, within the cognizance of the Courts of the United States, violate the law of nations, with reſpect to the powers at war, or any of them.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, I have cauſed the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed to theſe preſents, and ſigned the ſame with my hand. Done at the City of Philadelphia, the twenty-ſecond day of (L. S.) April, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ſeventeenth.

G. WASHINGTON.

By the PRESIDENT,
TH: JEFFERSON.

FOR SALE,
An excellent CHAISE, with HARNESS complete.—Enquire of the Printers.

May 1, 1793.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE firſt Number of this Paper appeared on Monday the 15th of April, inſtant, and will continue to be regularly publiſhed on Monday and Thurſday mornings.

The price to ſubſcribers will be Four Dollars per annum, the firſt half-yearly payment to be made at the time of ſubſcribing, and the remainder at the end of the year.

☞ Thoſe Gentlemen who ſtill retain ſubſcription-papers in their hands will oblige the Editors by ſending them in immediately.

April 28, 1792.